



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SUFFERING EYES,
with the progress of modern scientific ophthalmic discoveries, should be at a minimum. But SUFFERING EYES will continue just the same if people will not avail themselves of these precious discoveries. We can fit you with glasses that will improve your sight and relieve you from pain.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,780. 號十三百七十九萬一第 日七廿月七年酉辛 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1921. 二拜禮 號十三月八年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

FALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

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MACGREGOR &
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
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NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	
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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

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Strong White Web. Non-rustable.
buckle. SALE PRICE \$1.75 each.

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Superior Quality, laundered ready for
use. SALE PRICE \$9.00 dozen.

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BEACH" Goods.

WASHING TIES. neat fancy
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SILK OPEN END TIES.**
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WHY SHOULD
ONE DRINK

No. 10
WHISKY?

BECAUSE
ONE OUGHT.

HA! HA!

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. OPENING OF NEW CLASS-ROOMS TO-DAY.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL
EXTENSION.

To-day, at 3.30 p.m., H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), will open the new class-rooms of St. Joseph's College, which form a striking addition to the architectural features of the Peak's lower slopes.

With the practical completion of these class-rooms the directors of St. Joseph's College see the fruition of a scheme which has caused them anxious deliberation for a long time past. The old problem of "cutting the coat according to the cloth" has been an acute one in this instance. Education, unfortunately, is not a form of enterprise for which unlimited supplies of money are available. The price of materials has risen so greatly of late that first one part of the scheme and then another has had to be sacrificed and, even then, the original estimate of \$80,000 has been exceeded by about \$30,000, and St. Joseph's are obliged to ask the Government to supplement its original generous grant. The Government promised \$40,000—half the amount of the estimate—and, as the total cost is larger than \$80,000, though causes over which the directors have no control, and which they have done their best to counter-balance, by making "cuts" in the original scheme, it is hoped that the Government will see its way to increase its contribution so as to pay half of the final, instead of half of the estimated sum.

It had been hoped to provide laboratories for science teaching, but this very necessary acquisition to the College must await the generosity of Old Boys of St. Joseph's or other friends of education. A recreation hall and gymnasium is, also, urgently needed to accommodate the boys in hot or rainy weather. If funds had permitted, this would have been constructed, so as to join the old school buildings to the new, the whole forming three sides of a square.

But, enough for the "nounce" of what might have been. It must not be supposed, from the foregoing hints of the aspirations of St. Joseph's, that what has been accomplished is a truncated and inadequate achievement. Far from it.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 600 PUPILS.
The new class-rooms, erected at the northern end of the school playground, parallel with the existing buildings, provide upwards of 20 rooms and will comfortably accommodate 600 pupils, or 730 with only a little squeezing. The building is a four-storey one, of reinforced concrete, with five class-rooms on each floor, and verandahs giving, at one end and the same time, access to the class-rooms and protection from sun and rain. The verandahs and corridors are paved with red quarry tiles, supplied by Messrs. Malkin, of London. The staircases are of concrete, each tread being ribbed to prevent slipping when exuberant youths are released from class and race down stairs, treading close on one another's heels.

It will be gathered, from the various references to concrete already made, that the new building is what the layman usually speaks of as a "fire-proof" building. The expert, however, would say that there is no such thing as a "fire-proof" building; "fire-resisting" is the correct term. The San Francisco fire showed that strange things may happen to steel and concrete buildings under great heat, but, for all that, we think the St. Joseph's parent may feel sure, humanly speaking, that the new buildings are secure from danger of fire.

The class-rooms are of an ideal size from an educational point of view, neither too large nor too small. Each room is fitted with swinging, wall blackboards of American construction. All woodwork is of stained oak; the floors are of concrete, covered with teak, but, on the top-most story, the ceiling is of moulded teakwood, which gives a very handsome effect. It would have been very pleasant to St. Joseph's, we imagine, to make an inaugural bonfire, this afternoon, of all their antiquated school furniture, and, after the fashion of the newly-married, have nothing but new furniture in the new home. Funds would not run to it; but one or two rooms are resplendent with new furniture—perhaps in the hope that some of to-day's visitors may be touched by the contrast and rise to the occasion.

It should be said that sixteen of the rooms will be used as class-rooms, one as a reception room and one as a scout's hall. There are, in addition, in the towers at either end of the main building, masters' rooms, luncheon rooms for pupils and cloak rooms and lavatories, provided with the water carriage system.

AN EARLY EDUCATIONALIST.

The exterior of the building is imposing. In a niche, on the level of the top floor, is a statue of St. John Baptist de la Salle, teaching a youth from an open book. The sculpture is a copy, made in France, of the well-known statue by Falguieres, "De la Salle, who lived at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the founder of popular education in France. He founded the Society of the Christian Brothers—devoted entirely to the furtherance of education—which has now extended over a great part of the world.

The original design of the building provided for facings with rubbed-red brick work, so that its appearance would have been in keeping with the French Fathers' Mission House near by. The cost proved prohibitive, however, and the exterior had to be plastered, instead. Such sacrifices, of course, grieve nobody more than the architects—in this case, Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood—who, whenever they see the finished work, will probably be tempted to sadly contrast the real with the ideal. It should be mentioned that we are indebted to Mr. Marshall Wood, F.R.I.B.A., for technical details with regard to the new buildings.

SOME EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Our representative also had the advantage of a chat with Brother Marcian, the head of the teaching staff of St. Joseph's. We hope we do not anticipate any observations which Bro. Marcian may make to-day when we mention that he evidently felt strongly that secondary education needs greater support in Hongkong. As he remarked, the University's work would be greatly aided if the preparatory institutions had the means available to do more for their pupils. He also indicated that the possession of a new building involves St. Joseph's in another knotty problem—that of staffing. The shortage of teachers—prevalent everywhere—is nowhere more acute than in the Far East, which has little to attract members of the teaching profession and discourages them by presenting some definite disadvantages as to conditions of work and status.

Brother Marcian asked us, also, to convey to the public his regrets that he has not been able to invite personally; all the Old Boys of St. Joseph's and friends of the College to to-day's ceremony. As they will be aware, Brother Marcian's temporary charge of St. Joseph's has developed into a permanent one, but he has not yet made the acquaintance of all whom he hopes to see in attendance this afternoon. This intimation will, doubtless, be sufficient.

CANTON'S GALA DAY.

WHOLE CITY CELEBRATES VICTORY DAY.

Sharply at 6.30 p.m., last Saturday, reports the *Canton Times*, the monster parade in celebration of Victory Day started from Tung Yuan (East Garden) and began its course into the city amidst joyous shouting and continuous shooting of firecrackers among the people who lined both sides of the different streets on which the parade was held.

All Government buildings, large business firms and residences were decorated with flags and lanterns, while the streets were lighted up with special kerosene lamps. The beautiful arches, many of which were electrically lighted added to the impressiveness of the celebration. It is estimated that more than 100,000 men and women participated in the parade, including several thousand troops. Headed by a military band and a large company of troops, members of 50 labour unions followed with artistic lanterns and banners bearing words of praise for the victorious Cantonese Army which in so short a time freed the whole province of Kwangsi from the iron rule of Kwangsi militarists. The labourers were followed by members of many public organisations and students from various schools and colleges in the city. Of course, the beautifully decorated "lions" were frequently seen at various parts of the long procession.

Some of the most enjoyable features that brought forth joyous shouting from among the spectators were the several actors who posed as the defeated War Lord Lu Yung-ting and the different members of the military gang, who were being chased by the Cantonese.

The different labour unions represented in Saturday's parade were the mechanic, carpenter, mason, railway workers, goldsmiths, tenhouse workers, restaurant workers, hotel workers, tailors, tobacco cutters, painters, silk workers, etc. Among the public organisations that participated, were Kuomintang party, Provincial Assembly, Chin Wa Athletic Association and others, while the students of nearly 20 schools and colleges both girls and boys were seen in no small number.

HOLING A MASHIE SHOT.

A WEIHAIWEI PERFORMANCE.

Reference is made by the writer of the sporting column in the *D.C. Daily News* to the feat of holing a mashie shot recently reported from Weihaiwei. On the third green of the Port Edward Club's course this performance took place, the length of the shot being 84 yards. A threesome was in progress, consisting of the Rev. C. R. Burnett, Mr. E. R. Hood and Mr. S. W. Roberts, the latter of Messrs. Lavers & Clark. It was the last mentioned who did the trick.

While it is not altogether uncommon to hole out a short mashie shot, it is distinctly so to run one of this length down, says the writer. There was, however, an additional feature of interest in this case, for the ball landed in the hole without ever touching the sand which there does duty for a green. Its mark would, of course, have been at once evident, but a close inspection showed that the ball must have gone into the hole. How it ever stuck there is a marvel—the sort of thing, as golfers know to their regret, that happens only about once in a life time.

THE VERY BEST EYE INSURANCE

you can get for the hot season—including risks of dust and glare—is a pair of Sir William Crookes' Glasses—the ideal guard from glare. There are two varieties of this glass: (a) A glass very slightly tinted, of a pale amethyst colour, which looks almost colourless. (b) A neutral tint which cuts down the glare as well as absorbing the harmful rays. Crookes' lenses of any prescriptions in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 63, Queen's Road Central—A. Orr.

WORLD THEATRE.

Tuesday, 30th Aug. to Thursday, 1st Sept.

9.15 p.m.

Final Shows

of

THE WORLD CHAMPION FIGHT

DEMPSEY

v.

CARPENTIER

ADMISSION: \$1.50, \$1.00 & 60 cts.

MATINEES at 5.15 p.m.

Tuesday & Wednesday } DEMPSEY v. CARPENTIER Fight.

THURSDAY—"Vanishing Trails" 6 & 7 Episodes.

7 p.m. Tuesday to Thursday—"Vanishing Dagger," 3 & 4 Episodes.

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Hongkong Hotel Buildings. Phone 951.

[1158]



CONSISTENT SUCCESSES.

1919. A.C.U. Six days Reliability Trial. B.S.A. won the chief award, the Team Prize and three Gold Medals.

1920. Scottish Six days Reliability Trial. B.S.A. won the chief award, the Team Prize and four Gold Medals.

1921. Paris-Pyrenees 1250 Miles Reliability Trial. B.S.A. won the chief award, the Team Prize, two gold medals, Pyrenees Cup, Lot & Garonne M.C.C. Cup and Bordeaux M.C.C. Cup for best Side-car performance in Pyrenees.

1921. Scottish Six days Reliability Trial. Telegram received stating that B.S.A. won five Gold Medals and tied for Team Prize.

The machines used in all these Trials were stock models, the same as you can buy. Can there be better proof of B.S.A. CONSISTENT Reliability?

Full information & catalogues given freely on request.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. BIRMINGHAM.

Sole Agents: WALTER FORD & CO.

[771]

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LESS 30% DISCOUNT

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MANILA HEMP HATS and
STRAW HATS FOR LADIES.

Excellent shapes, Assorted Colours, Different Sizes, Best quality.

Come early! Don't miss the chance.

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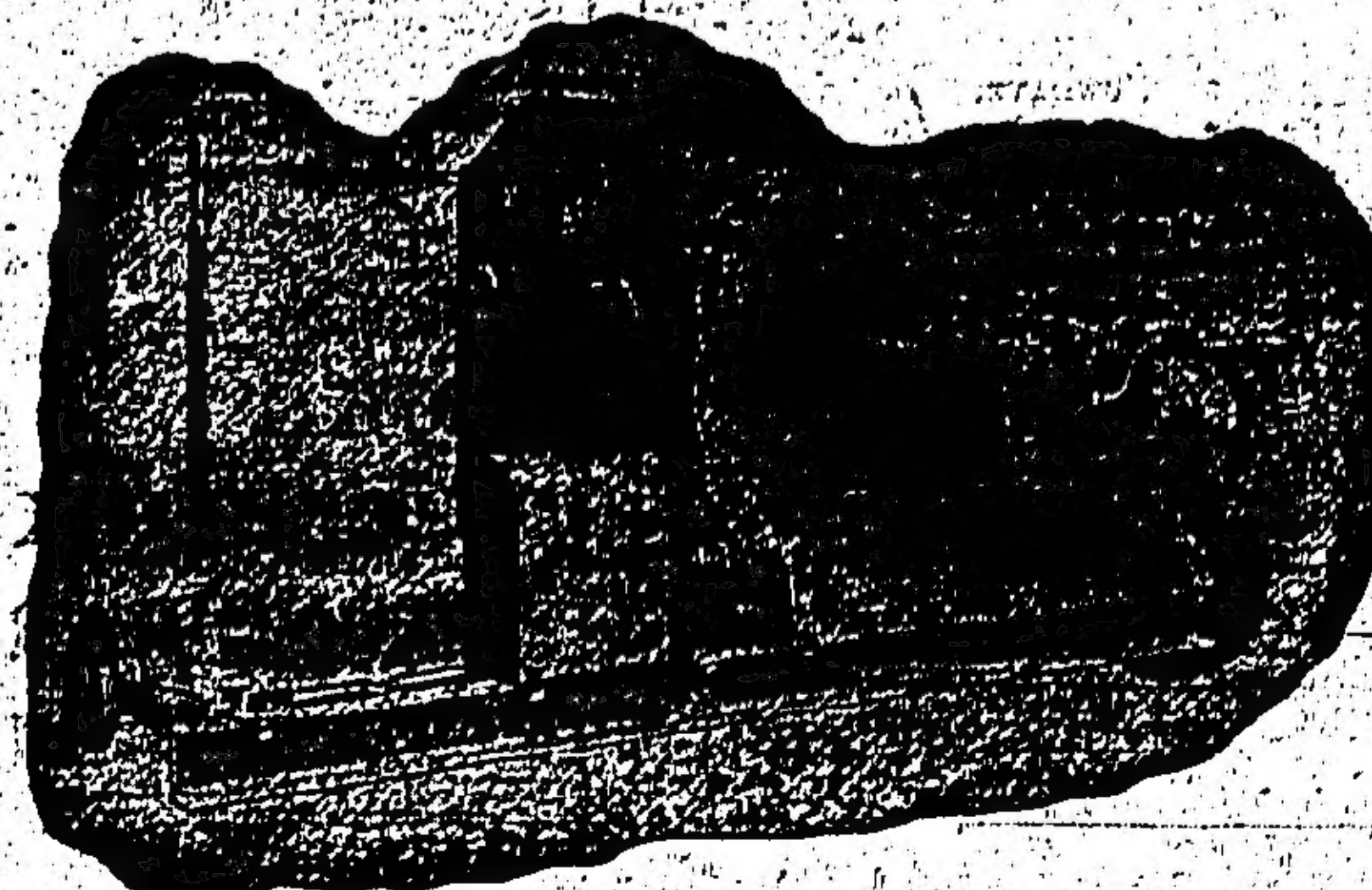
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ALSA CRAIG MARINE MOTORS

A first-class British-made Motor at a reasonable price.

4 B.H.P.

to 50 B.H.P.



Prices and particulars from

SOLE AGENTS—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Machinery Dept.

[1128]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The manifold sins and wickednesses of the Press are a perennial topic with the clergy and ministers of all denominations. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that the Press is an institution which, conscious of its power, usually treats these attacks with the easy indulgence of the navy, who, when asked why he allowed his little wife to scold him perpetually without protest, replied: "Well, it pleases her and it doesn't hurt me."

As a rule, too, the indictment is allowed to pass unheeded because it is couched in such general terms that those newspapers—and they constitute the vast majority—which know themselves to be above reproach do not deem it worth while to offer any defence, while the others have no defence to offer. Without any hesitation I should place the Press of Hongkong in the first category. To judge by its contents, the British community would appear to be paragons of propriety, untouched by the breath of scandal and dividing their time judiciously between commercial transactions, social gatherings, religious and philanthropic effort, and out-door sports. We have, in fact, nearly realised Sir Edwin Arnold's ideal that a newspaper should be like a sun-dial and record only the bright hours of existence.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, however, thinks otherwise. Glancing over a number of copies of our local journals, while on his way out to the Colony, he says, he gained the impression that "the main pre-occupation of the place must be Police-court cases." That was before the war. Since then the contents have been rather more diversified; but, even so, he hopes that neither our mentality nor our morality will be judged a century hence by the seeming proportion in which our attention is given to sport, crime, scandal, business and the public good. If our great grandchildren take our Press as a whole they will form a pretty just conception of us and our tastes, for the Press is a mirror as well as a mouthpiece, and if you don't like your reflection in it that is largely your own fault.

Personally I am more concerned about the world we live in than about the impression which will be formed of us a hundred years from now. Some of us are so comfortably placed that but for our newspapers we should know nothing of the temptations, trials and tribulations of our less fortunate fellowmen. The publication of facts unpleasant in themselves enables those who live in a world apart from the toiling masses to realise the need that exists for the efforts of Ministers of the Gospel and philanthropists, and often constitutes a greater terror to the evil-doer in high places than the punishment inflicted by the law. As the Rev. A. J. Rowland remarks at Shanghai last month, "so long as we have our newspapers we shall never cease to be religious, for by the aid of its mirror our sins are kept ever before us."

Mr. Macdonald, on the other hand, fears that the effect on the vast majority of the "distorted news" they read is bound to be in the direction of vitiating the mind and degrading the appetite. The minds that are so easily affected must, I fear, be already defiled and debilitated. I have never understood, for example, that our Judges and Magistrates were an unusually depraved class. So far as the "lower orders" are concerned, it may be doubted if they read in the newspaper anything worse than the dramas they are compelled to witness enacted before their eyes. The moral of even the worst criminal or divorce case is that "the way of the transgressor is hard." If the masses, like most of us, are attracted by "the human interest" there are invariably other less personal and "objectionable" items provided for their acceptance—the powder concealed in the jam, as it were. The Einstein Theory, even though garnished with bright and vivacious missionary news, would "leave them cold." I fear, at present, just as religion did till the Salvation Army popularised it with red jerseys, tambourines, and hymns set to music—hall tunes—to the horror of the staid and respectable.

When Mr. Macdonald laments the space which the newspaper editors devote to the *outré*, the abnormal, and the distorted, he should derive comfort from the reflection that there are some things, such as the death of Queen Anne, which are taken for granted, and quite properly so. Imagine the consternation that would be caused if this journal appeared one morning with such announcements as the following:—

Yesterday passed without an earthquake.

Messrs. Ellis, Dee and Co. are, our advisers lead us to believe, still solvent.

The *ss. Typhoon*, which left London last week with a full passenger list for Hongkong, is, we rejoice to learn, still about.

Our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. Beer, was perfectly sober last night.

The Municipal Engineer did a good honest day's work yesterday.

The manager of the Cash Bank has not disappeared and is still at large.

Mr. Blank, our readers will be glad to know, was seen yesterday spending a portion of his hard-earned wages in buying boots for the baby, while his wife was heard singing cheerfully at the wash-tub.

The only difficulty about this sort of "news" lies in the possibility of somebody discovering an innuendo in it, and of anyone who should happen, by an oversight, to be omitted from the review, regarding the omission as an oblique reflection on him. The Law of Libel robs the Press of much potential brightness.

In England it is the invariable practice to hold an inquest upon the body of every person who comes to a violent end or dies suddenly without medical attention. In Hongkong there is no such rule, the matter being left entirely to the discretion of the coroners, who are also the magistrates. From most points of view the Home practice seems to be the better of the two, for, though the immediate cause of death may be perfectly obvious, there are often surrounding circumstances that call for investigation, and blame can be apportioned or sinister rumours silenced. By way of illustration let me recall the fatal accident which befell a European boy a week or two back when returning with his mother by the launch run, I believe, under the *aegis* of the Government to and from Stonecutter's for the convenience of bathers. The published reports stated that the little fellow overbalanced and fell into the water, and that no traces of him could be found till next day, though the launch was stopped and several people dived in to rescue him. Rumours now in circulation are in direct conflict with this statement. What degree of credence is to be attached to them I do not know, owing to the absence of any sworn testimony, but it seems pertinent to ask, at least, how the boy came to fall overboard and if any life-saving appliances were carried by the launch.

The little incident which occurred recently at the meeting of the Sanitary Board furnishes an excellent illustration of the bureaucratic system under which we live in this Colony. Maybe there are convincing reasons why a lavatory should not be erected at the children's playground on the Peak, but, if so, surely the Board, which had recommended the provision of this "convenience," were entitled to be told what they were instead of receiving a flat *non possumus* from the Government. The opinion of the official Head of the Department outweighs the views of the Board, and when it is pointed out to him that his advice to the Government is in conflict, also, with that tendered by the Inspectors of the Board, no attempt at justification is offered. The *fat* has gone forth, and to question it is *lese majesté*. To cite the reports of subordinates is an affront, and, to guard against a repetition of it, such documents will in future be withheld. We'll learn yet.

The Sanitary Board, it may be mentioned, is the only administrative body in the Colony entrusted with an unofficial majority, but, although its powers are so restricted that it may be likened to a debating society, yet, to guard against accidents, a part of the majority is nominated and a cadet is appointed to preside over the meetings. Two members of the Executive Council are included amongst the official element, but, even so, the Board is not deemed competent to grant an application for the installation of a modern sanitary system in a dwelling, for that the sanction of the Governor-in-Council must be sought. In all the circumstances it is amazing that anyone can be found willing to sacrifice his time to the Board's affairs, yet the vacancies are nearly always contested. In spite of this, there are people who profess to believe that if the non-Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council were to be increased from four to six it would be impossible to find candidates!

The Open Letter addressed by "Junius" to the unofficial members of the Straits Legislative Council, and reproduced in the columns of this paper a few days ago, is not without application to Hongkong, which led the writer of circumstances which are peculiar to the Colony in which he resides, but the following passages might be taken to heart with advantage by the unofficial members of our own Council, especially those who are nominated by H.E. the Governor:—

"Your chiefest function, which you alone are empowered to perform, which if you leave undone makes you a superfluous encumbrance, is continuous to counteract, by such course and persistence as may well bring you into disavour, the evils that, flow from perhaps the only vice that can seriously be imputed to the Government, a vice inherent in its nature and the nature of all Governments,—procrastination."

"Some of you have expressed an emphatic difference of opinion on the principle of bills; but, as that is welcomed, it is not courage. Some of you asked questions, difficult to answer, but, as that is traditional and, though unwelcome yet expected, it is not courage; but a merciless attack against this inherent vice of Government, persisted in until you become regarded first as a nuisance to be humoured, then as a force to be reckoned with, and lastly as the intolerable scourge of your country, this is indeed courage."

"The public had no voice in your appointment and so has taken little interest in your conduct; and that you have thus escaped the criticism that electorates level against their leaders cannot afford you even a negative satisfaction; nor that on your retirement there will be recorded in the minutes of your Council with all the traditional sentimentality of an epitaph an appreciation by the Government of the valuable services you have rendered."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
A GRIEVANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I notice in your to-day's issue a case in the Magistracy under the heading of "A Pawnbroking Problem," in which Mr. Lo, in defending his client, made quite un-called-for remarks that may lead to some disagreeable reflections upon the Portuguese community. There was absolutely no cause for him to hurt the feelings of the Portuguese community, who are well known in the Colony to be a law-abiding people. He had better confine himself to his own community when he seeks comparisons to strengthen his case.—Yours, etc.,

IMPARTIAL.

Hongkong, August 20th.

SUSPECTED ARSON.

A KEROSENE FIRE IN WINGLOK STREET.

Attempted arson is alleged in a report received by the police from the manager of a Chinese shop occupying the ground floor of No. 32, Winglok Street. The manager states that he was asleep in the front part of the shop when he was awakened by one of his *lokis* with an alarm of fire. At the back of the shop he saw smoke filtering in through cracks in the back door. There was also a strong smell of kerosene. When the door was opened a pile of waste paper saturated in petroleum was found burning furiously immediately outside. The manager and his *lokis* got buckets of water and managed to extinguish the flames. Near the door was found an empty bottle which had contained kerosene.

The first and second floors of the house are occupied as a Boarding House so that if the fire had involved the building there might have been great loss of life.

WEEK-END ACTIVITY.

POLICE AND REVENUE MEN BUSY.

The revenue officers made several raids during the week end and Mr. Orme's court, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, was strewn with opium smoking materials in consequence. Nine *divans* were visited and 47 smokers were fined. Over 130,000 cigarettes, on which duty had not been paid, were seized in Wan-chai.

The police arrested a man, at an address in Des Vaux Road West, on Saturday, in connection with the discovery of a revolver, ammunition, morphia and a knuckle duster. Yesterday morning the man was remanded, on the application of Mr. G. K. Hall, M.P., who appeared for the defence. Bail was fixed at \$3,000.

Mr. Orme has a cheerful way of looking at the cases which come before him in his magisterial capacity. A week or two ago he rebuked a police-officer for saying that he had to obtain medical attention for two men who were injured in a fracas at Cheung-chow. "You didn't have to," declared his worship, who explained that broken heads have a knack of mending themselves in China. It is possible that the police-officer was not aware of this racial peculiarity, but even if there was no necessity to summon medical aid he may have "had" to do it, none the less, in order to satisfy his ignorant conscience. Possibly it was Mr. Orme's comfortable faith in the ability of nature to repair unassisted any damage done to the human body that made him assess the value of a mouthful of ear at \$5, though the police were of opinion that the victim's disfigurement would be permanent. Quite a number of people, however, are puzzled at the lenient treatment of a Chinese youth who made grossly offensive overtures to a European lady. Mr. Orme gave the young blackguard the option of paying a fine of \$25 or of going to prison for fourteen days, on the ground that this class of case is not common. That is happily true of many other crimes, such as regicide, criminal assault and garotting, but the punishment prescribed by statute is pretty severe, nevertheless—because we do not want them to become common.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are proposing to treble the membership subscription. The majority of us would be overcome with nervous prostration at the idea of asking for our incomes to be increased three hundred per cent. at one fell swoop in order to meet the high cost of living, but it is natural, I suppose, for these commercial magnates, who are always thinking in millions, to do everything upon the grand scale. No wonder many of their "assistants" are such magnificent fellows. If the present proposal goes through, a vote for the Legislative Council in this Colony will be a greater luxury than ever and Constitutional Reform will become a necessary economy.

While appreciating the skill and courage with which the captain and officers handled the *Aki Maru* in the typhoon which she encountered in the East China Sea on her way from Nagasaki to Hongkong, there are those who would like to know how the vessel came to be in the difficulties against which she fought for forty-eight hours. Is it not the purpose of meteorological observations and wireless communication to save ships from these perils?

The Housing situation in the Colony was thus tersely summed up on the other day:—"The official majority" on the Council vote themselves all the houses they want and don't care a hang what becomes of the rest of us."

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

HONGKONG "SKY-SCRAPER" COMPLETED.

An enterprise which forms a landmark in the history of Hongkong—the Colony's first "sky-scraper"—entered on its final stage this week, and the Bank of China, in Queen's Road Central, is ready for occupation. The staff will be ready to receive customers in the new building on Thursday. We learn from the manager, Mr. Tsunee Pei, that there will be no formal opening by any local dignitary, although the completion of a scheme of such importance would amply excuse a really considerable blowing of trumpets. But the Bank of China intends to leave its present insignificant premises on the Praya and take up its position in the handsome new Bank, on Thursday, and, by mid-day, to look as though it had always been there.

Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood are the architects who have supervised this great project, which has cost \$200,000, and has occupied the period since March 1930—about 15 months. Mr. Foo Sik, the builder, is also the owner of the site. Mr. Foo Sik is a financier who has put up many large buildings in the Colony in the last fifty years. The architects and builder are to be congratulated on the splendid addition they have jointly made to the architectural features of Victoria.

The building is a six-storied one, reinforced concrete framed. It is 50 feet high, and when the next-door building is completed, in the same style, the whole block will measure a hundred feet square. To all intents and purposes, the two buildings will form a monster cube, within a few feet of being 100 feet wide, by 100 feet deep, by 100 feet high. The adjoining premises are being rebuilt, to the same height, for the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

The ground floor of the new building is arranged as banking premises for the Bank of China, and the upper floors are available to be let as offices. The bank treasury, in the basement, is built entirely of reinforced concrete, with walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick, lined with asphalt to keep the place dry, and further lined with pointed brickwork.

The building is faced in stone, up to the first floor level, and above that in rubbed green brickwork. The general effect is admirable and imposing. The green rubbed facing bricks form a new feature in building decoration, so far as any large building in Hongkong is concerned. All the floors and roof are of concrete, and the whole of the woodwork is of oak.

There are two handsome entrances to the building: one, in Queen's Road, to the Bank of China, and the other, in Duddell Street, for the use of tenants of the upper floors. Two *Panor* passenger lifts serve the tenants. The building has a flat roof, so we may yet see the example of New York followed in Hongkong and have roof superstructures beneath the stars. The building is heated by means of open fireplaces; these being one of the most suitable means in this climate. Messrs. Matthews, of London, have supplied the fireplaces and Messrs. Shanks, the sanitary fitters. The water-carriage system is employed. Messrs. James Gibbons, Ltd., London, have supplied general ironmongery. All the counter fittings in the Bank are of bronze, locally made. There is an exterior fire escape staircase; it is so placed that it will serve next door, also, when that building is finished.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

The R.G.A. beat the Wiltshires yesterday evening, at the V.R.C., by 6 goals to nil. The gunners were strengthened in attack by playing Capt. P. Havelock Davies, who beat Wood on three occasions.

In the second game, the V.R.C. defeated the U.A.C. by 6 goals to nil. Finch and Rodger played well for the losers, but the younger members of the team were suffering from "nerves" in the opening half. The teams crossed over 5 to nil in favour of the V.R.C., and, owing to good defensive work by Finch and Rodger, no further scoring took place until a minute and a half from time, when Logan beat Simmons.

3.15 p.m.—H.M.S. *Tamar* v. H.M.S. *Fozglove*.

5.45 p.m.—Lusitania v. V.R.C.

CHINA AND THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

TSINANFU, August 15th.

In reply to an enquiry of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Shantung relating to the rumored direct negotiations between Peking and Tokyo for the final settlement of the Kiaochow Question, the Foreign Office says that there is no truth in the report. The telegram adds that since the return of Mr. Ohata, Japanese Minister, he has not touched upon the Shantung issue nor has the Chinese Government changed its attitude. If the Japanese guards be withdrawn from the stations of the Tsinan-Kiaochow railway, then it will be the duty of the Chinese Government to despatch efficient troops and police to take their positions for the protection of both foreigners and natives along the line, without any direct bearing upon the Shantung issue at all. Finally the Government says that its policy on the Shantung question can only be changed in case there are unmistakable signs on the part of the Chinese people that the majority of them prefer direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

In reporting this message to the members of the Provincial Assembly, the Chairman said that in the matter of Sino-Japanese direct negotiations, in regard to the restoration of Kiaochow to its owner, it rests more with Japan than with China, because in order to convince the Chinese people of the necessity for real Sino-Japanese intimacy, friendship and co-existence in the Far East, the Japanese must show their good intentions towards China by deeds, and not mere words, so as to change public opinion in China towards their nearest neighbours of the same race.

THE FAMOUS

"McGregor" Football

This Ball had the distinction of *again* being selected and used in the

ENGLISH CUP FINAL, 1921,

Tottenham Hotspur v. Wolverhampton Wanderers.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

England v. Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

The Ball which has been used in
TWELVE CUP FINALS

CLUB SECRETARIES

ARE ADVISED THAT

NEW STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED

OF THE ABOVE, ALSO

BOOTS, JERSEYS, KNEE-CAPS,

&c., &c.

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST
QUALITY.

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[15]

DOBBIE McINNES LIMITED.

ENGINE INDICATORS

EXTERNAL PRESSURE SPRING TYPE DESIGN NO. 1.

Recommended for | For use with
High Speeds and Pressures | Superheated Steam

and

For all purposes where highest accuracy is required.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

NEW MUSIC.

FRANCIS & DAY'S SONG ANNUAL

DANCE

80c. each.

FELDMAN'S SONG ANNUAL

DANCE

60c. each.

AT

ANDERSON'S

[14]

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR CASH

SALE

COMMENCES WEDNESDAY NEXT,

August 31st, for four days only.

We shall be offering a large quantity of
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, BOOTS & SHOES,
UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, SOFT FELT HATS
at less than HALF PRICE.

25% off CABIN TRUNKS

37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT has been suggested that a LIBRARY OF BOOKS relating to the game of Golf be formed at each Clubhouse.
World Members wishing to present Books with this object be good enough to forward them to the undersigned stating to which Clubhouse they wish them sent.
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1921.

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,956 Square Feet, contains:
GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide-enclosed Verandah.
FLOOR—Pantry—Store Room, etc.
FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.
BASEMENT—Purposed for Heating—Servants quarters at back.
A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court, adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained.
Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Box 1388.
[1388]

YARN AGENT.

A Lewing English Firm of Cotton, Yarn Exporters, having several large mills, require an **ENERGETIC AGENT IN HONGKONG.**
Applicants must possess thorough knowledge of the Cotton Yarn Trade, be well introduced and able to do big turnover. Liberal terms offered.
Write, giving full particulars to:
Box 538.
T. B. BROWN'S ADVERTISING OFFICES,
183, Queen Victoria Street,
LONDON, E. C. 4. ENGLAND.
[1389]

A Glasgow Merchant exporting Manufactured Articles wishes to appoint an active young firm to C/O. Despatch.
Address: Z. D. 870, A/O. Despatch.
Leadenhall St., London.
1370.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NAGPORE"
Arrived Hongkong, on Aug. 29th, 1921.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1921. [1371]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising—
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamoes, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firwood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathe, Receptacles, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engines, Gas Engines, Gauges, Old Anodes, Steel Tubes, Casks, etc., etc.

A QUANTITY OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Lots may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Vintnall Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising—
A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Hommats, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electric Plate and Glass, etc., etc.
Terms of Sale—As detailed on Catalogue.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
[1331]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BANK OF CHINA will, on the 1st SEPTEMBER (Thursday) REMOVE to the NEW OFFICES in No. 1, Queen's Road Central, and will from that day, transact their business there.
For THE BANK OF CHINA,
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1921. [1331]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, and a comparison of the print of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—
(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That, it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.
Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1192]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MESSES. RAVEN & RAVEN, ARCHITECTS, beg to announce that, on and after SEPTEMBER 1st, next their Offices will be on the 2nd Floor of York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1362

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 30 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1921. Bidders of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ARBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1368

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS (50c) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.
Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1921, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. [1346]

NOTICE.

WE have just received a large consignment of various kinds of CANNED PROVISIONS and have pleasure in announcing that we are disposing of these at Prices Exceptionally Cheap, as from SEPTEMBER 1st. Inspection invited.
KWONG HOP SHING
Hing Kee,
Family Comprodore,
61, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.
Tel. K 60. [1333]

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1921 at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS.

- (1) To consider and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract.
- (2) To consider a proposal to raise Members Subscriptions from \$50 and \$25, per annum to \$50 and \$100, per annum respectively, payable quarterly.
- (3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 18th, 1921. [1339]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
25 Boxes CK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, A, 50.

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) in Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple from October or November. Write C/o Daily Press Office. 103

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box M1, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Buildings. Apply to H. E. Pollock, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

TO LET.
GODOWN at Yau-mati.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1148

TO LET.
GODOWN at Sam Shui Po, near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, etc. Mains Lot, approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1384]

INTIMATION

Formazone is one of the best known Aerated Waters

we manufacture. Of a

light golden colour and

with a slight taste and

perfume of oranges it is

a very bright and spark-

ling beverage and highly

refreshing.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Phone 438.

BIRTHS.

CARTER.—At Shanghai, on August 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. D. CARTER, a daughter.
LANE.—At Tientsin, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. LANE, a daughter.
MURPHY.—At Cork, on August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. MURPHY, of Shanghai, a son.
PRITCHARD.—At Yunnanfu, on August 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. PRITCHARD, a daughter.

REIS.—In Manila, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 8.40 a.m., to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. REIS, a son, PEDRO FAUSTINO. Mother and child are doing well. [1366]

DEATHS.

JENNER.—At Shanghai, on August 22nd, ELI WILLIAM JENNER, of Kent, England, aged 25 years.
LINN.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 29th, CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. LINN, aged 7 weeks.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, AUGUST 30TH, 1921.

THE CENTRAL YANGTZE SITUATION.

There have been no striking developments in the situation in the Yangtze Valley since WONG CHAN-YUAN resigned the Super-Tuchunship, and quitted the Wu-Han cities for the more peaceful region of Tientsin. But the news from the Yangtze Valley is by no means reassuring. The present informal truce bears a resemblance to the lull before the storm. Hupeh residents in Shanghai, in a circular telegram to the provinces, fit to the situation a Chinese proverb about a wolf entering by the back door as the tiger departs by the front door—the tiger in this case being WONG CHAN-YUAN and the wolf HSIAO YAO-NAN, who has been appointed to succeed him as Tuchun. There will be no peace in the Central Yangtze region, they say, until Hupeh is allowed complete self-government and both the Hunan and the Chihli armies are unconditionally withdrawn from the territory of Hupeh. It appears that General Wu Pei-fu, who is in command of the Northern troops which have been sent to Hupeh by the Inspector-General

for Chihli, Shantung and Honan (Tsao Kux), has been negotiating with the commanders of what may be conveniently called the Constitutional forces of Hupeh and Hunan which are co-operating in the insurrection, but negotiations appear to have been broken off by General Wu because the Constitutionalists refuse to pledge themselves to acknowledge the authority of the Government at Peking and also because their demands are "preposterous." Tsao Kux has accordingly ordered the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to the Chihli forces in Hupeh, and General Wu Pei-fu has personally taken over the command of the Chihli army in the Central Yangtze, leaving the new Tuchun to preserve the peace in the Wu-Han cities (Wuchang, Hankow and Haoyang). This is interpreted as a signal for the resumption of the civil war between North and South, and important developments are expected. Tsao Kux is represented as prepared to allow General Wu a free hand in the prosecution of his "grab" programme for the reunification of the whole country either by peaceful methods or force. It is reported to be the intention of the Government and Tsao Kux to place 40,000 Northern troops at the disposition of General Wu Pei-fu to enable him to organise "a big military expedition into Hunan, with Canton as its final objective if the situation requires it." The Peking-Hankow railway has been commandeered for the dispatch of these troops from the North to the capital of Hupeh. A very serious difficulty which General Wu Pei-fu has yet to overcome is the reluctance of the people of Hupeh to provide the necessary funds for this expedition. "It is feared," says a Chinese news agency, "that in order to get funds for meeting his urgent military expenses, that is to say, to feed and pay the armed Chinese coolies who are fighting battles for the sake of the Super-Tuchuns and Tuchuns, Wu Pei-fu, who has been well-known as the 'champion of the Chinese people' will be forced to adopt harsh and extreme measures for squeezing money from the Wuchang and Hankow commercial guilds. Further reports from Wuchang say that nearly all the wealthy and prominent merchants and bankers, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce, have taken refuge in the foreign concessions, chiefly because they say they dare not advance money to the Northern commanders to fight against their own fellow-provincials, adding that the crushing of the KIASO Tse-pin movement means the destruction of the ideals of the Hupeh people for self-government or political autonomy for their native land and the victory of disorganized Chinese militarism or Tuchunism." A couple of weeks ago it seemed not unlikely that the trouble in the Yangtze region would result in the setting up of a third Government, and in political circles in Canton it was felt that such a development would not be inimical to the existence of the Government at Canton, but, on the contrary, the identity of aims would lead to co-operation in overthrowing the Government at Peking. The latest reports, however, by no means support this prediction. It is very doubtful if the local forces in Hupeh, supported as they are by an army from Honan, are powerful enough to stand against the large Northern army which is now being concentrated in the province, and General Wu's success would not bring any comfort or satisfaction to Canton if it is true that the main object of this "champion of the people" is to hold the province for Peking. At all events it looks as if a decisive struggle is now impending.

Direct telegraphic communication with North China beyond Shanghai is again restored.
A Hankow compradore absconded about ten days ago. It is reported that the losses involved amount to \$50,000.
Owing to military movements in the Central Yangtze region, a Hankow message says, cargo deliveries from the provinces are very difficult to obtain.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 13th, amounted to 52,373 tons, and the sales during the period to 77,311 tons.
The management of the "World" Theatre announce three special matinees to be given to-day, to-morrow and Thursday at the reduced prices, viz., \$1 and 70 cents, and at 9.15 p.m. \$1.50, \$1, and 60 cents. Children half price.

By order of the Canton Government 40,000 tons of opium, worth \$400,000, which had been confiscated by the customs and police authorities from smugglers, were publicly destroyed by fire on Saturday on the East Parade Ground.

Mr. J. G. Schurman, the new United States Minister to Peking, who arrived in Shanghai on the ss. *Nanking*, was accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and two daughters.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Dupper) returned to Hongkong yesterday, after an absence of two months on a tour of his extensive diocese which extends to Yunnanfu.

The Management of the World Theatre informs us that H.E. the Governor has signified his intention to be present at the 9.15 p.m. exhibition of the Dempsey-Carpentier film at the World Theatre tonight.

It is understood that various problems involved in the restitution of ex-enemy property in the provinces are still unsolved. The Chinese Government has appointed a special commission to deal with the matter.

The *Maison de Modes*, Shanghai (Madame Linoff) was declared bankrupt by the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week. Madame Linoff's liabilities were \$127,000 and assets \$78,000. Madame Linoff left Shanghai without advising her solicitor.

Following the seizure by the police of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition, a European named Sydney Spalding, living at No. 9, Observatory Villas, was arrested by the police but was afterwards found to need hospital treatment. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

The Indo-China steamer *Changjin*, flying a very large red ensign, was heavily fired on below Singti from the north bank of the Yangtze, last week. A Chinese was killed and some Chinese were wounded, while the hull was pierced. The *Shantan* was also fired on, but no damage was done.

After a full day's proceedings, investigation of the charge against J. G. Gardiner, alleged to have stolen 550 barrels of cement, the property of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was completed at H.M. Police Court at Shanghai, on the 24th inst., before Mr. G. W. King, when the defendant was discharged.

Advices from Washington state that Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, author of "Contemporary International Politics," has been invited to serve as an adviser on Far Eastern affairs to the American State Department for the Pacific Conference. Mr. Hornbeck, who has been travelling in China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands for the past 18 months, will return to Washington next week.

The Chinese Government emphatically denies that there is any truth whatever in the reports that have recently been current in the Chinese Press to the effect that Mr. Chu Chi-chien, while on his recent mission to France to receive the decoration for President Hsu, negotiated a French loan to China, read that while returning to China he contracted an economic alliance with Japan. It is stated that Mr. Chu entered into no negotiations of any kind while on his mission.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, the American Attorney, who has been very prominently in the limelight lately at Shanghai, sailed last week for America, but sent to the Press a parting letter in which he wrote:—"There is no reason to camouflage my purpose in leaving China, as I am going straight to Washington, D.C., in response to telegraphic advice I have received to be there in connection with an investigation I initiated in the Department of State early in March of this year. Let certain evil-disposed persons should misrepresent the purpose of my departure I would ask you kindly to publish this at an early date."

Mr. John J. Gorman, manager in the Far East of the Admiral Line, was a passenger by the ss. *Keynote* State. Mr. Gorman is on a visit to the Company's agencies at Hongkong and Manila, and will return to Seattle on the same steamer. Mr. Gorman has been in charge of the Admiral Line interests in the Orient for three years, and plans a protracted visit to America. He has watched the Admiral Line fleet grow from one small steamer to the present large fleet, with separate services plying from Seattle, Portland, New York, Europe including the three splendid new passenger vessels, operated for the United States Shipping Board out of the Seattle gateway. The Admiral Line now has its own agencies in Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Manila and Singapore. The general Oriental headquarters is also located in Shanghai. Mr. Geo. A. Heyburn, assistant manager, will be in charge during the absence of Mr. Gorman.

The newly-formed Society for the Protection of *Musi Trains*, held a meeting in the hall of the Tung Wah Hospital on Saturday afternoon, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak. There was an attendance of about 900 interested Chinese gentlemen, the majority of whom were members. On the Chairman's suggestion, the membership fee was fixed at \$2. It was decided that an annual subscription was unnecessary because whenever the Society needed money it could appeal to its members who would subscribe whatever amount was required. Office-bearers were appointed as follows:—Patrons: Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Hon. Mr. Ho Bok; Chairman: Mr. Wong Kwong; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Kwok Shiu-lau; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Simon Tse Yau and Hon. Secretary: Mr. Wong Kwong. A Committee of thirty was appointed, including the committees of the Po Leung Kuk, Tung Wah Hospital, and the District Watchmen Committee. Committees of seven to draw up the constitution of the Society, were also appointed.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTUGUESE CABINET.
DIFFERENCES ON EXCHANGE
GAMBLING DECREE.

Lisbon, August 29th.
The Cabinet has resigned, owing to differences as regards the decree for the repression of gambling in exchange.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.
RECORD FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Berlin, August 29th.
The *German Gazette* has published a table showing that 51 steamers have been launched from German yards since January 1st, of whom all but four are for German account, with an average tonnage of 6,600.

MOPLAH RISING IN INDIA.
PITIFUL TALES OF TORTURE AND
LOOTING.

Calicut, August 29th.
British troops, including cavalry, have arrived from Bangalore, and proceeded to the disturbed area.

Numerous refugees have arrived from the Ernad district and relate pitiful tales of torture and looting.

It appears that Parappanangudi and other places are practically deserted by the rebels, who seem to have taken to the hills.

The railway from Calicut to Shoranur has been repaired, and the mail train is running daily.

EARLIER CABLES.
DRAMATIC DEMAND FOR HOME
RULE.

London, August 28th.
The situation in Southern India is complicated by a dramatic demand for Home Rule and an extension of the disaffected area by large numbers of Moplahs invading Kurambanad. Martial law has now been proclaimed at Walavanad, Ponnani, Calicut, Kurambanad and Wynad Taluks. It is reported that there are fifteen thousand rioters at one centre alone. The whole of the affected areas are now threatened with famine owing to the disorganisation of business and the breakdown of communications, while widespread murders, robbery with violence, and looting on a large scale against the Hindu population are occurring. Indian troops are proceeding from Cannanore to the northern districts of Calicut. Losses up to date include several Europeans, and many Hindus have been massacred. Twenty of the Leinster Regiment and seventeen native police are missing. Rebels killed amount to, seven hundred.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ASSASSINATION OF
ERZBERGER.

RIVAL COMMUNIST AND
MONARCHIST MEETINGS.

Berlin, August 29th.
Despite the prohibition, Communists and Monarchists held rival demonstrations at Potsdam. They did not come into conflict, but the Communists had a clash with the police, 2 of the former were killed and 1 wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.

"LEFT" WARNS "THE WHITE
TERROR."

Berlin, August 29th.
Public feeling at Herr Erzberger's death culminated in the organisation of a huge demonstration against "the White Terror." The funeral will take place at the 31st inst. Members of the Left announce that they do not intend to allow future Militarist demonstrations without simultaneous counteraction.

The two arrested Offenburg students have been released. The Government has offered a reward of M.100,000 for the capture of the assassins.

MR. HUGHES' TRIBUTE TO
FRENCH HEROES.

Paris, August 17th (delayed).
Accompanied by the British Ambassador and a delegate of the British Empire League, the Australian Premier laid a floral tribute on the tomb of the unidentified French soldier—Havas.

ITALIAN RAILWAY COLLISION

Rome, August 28th.
Thirty dead have been recovered from the wreckage of the train collision. Over a hundred were injured.

LATEST CABLES.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALLEGED INSULT TO MEN.

London, August 29th.
Owing to an alleged insult to the men's status at the arbitration proceedings, last week, the locomotive workers on the Dublin and South-Western railway have come out on strike.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.
REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR.

Atlantic City, August 29th.
Mr. Gompers has appealed to labour in the countries participating in the Disarmament Conference to endeavour to have Labour represented on the delegations. He has also published correspondence with President Harding, in which Mr. Gompers urged the president to appoint a Labour member to the American Commission.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT.
PRESIDENT HARDING TO CALL
CONFERENCE.

Washington, August 29th.
President Harding intends to convene in September a conference representing the whole country to inquire into unemployment, particularly into the economy measures necessary to restore business to normal.

FRENCH WAR-STRICKEN
REGIONS.

AGREEMENT AT WIESBADEN.

Paris, August 27th (delayed).
At Wiesbaden, M. Loucheur and Herr von Rathenau have reached an agreement concerning German payments in kind for the reconstruction of the war-stricken region. The agreement has been ratified by the French and the German Governments—Havas.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

A provisional agreement has been reached regarding Franco-German reparations, as the outcome of a conference at Wiesbaden between M. Loucheur, the French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction. Germany undertakes to pay on May 1st, 1922, payments in kind for the restoration of the devastated areas totalling £350,000,000. France will repay Germany annually a sum not exceeding £50,000,000. The residue will be repayable, if the deliveries exceed £50,000,000, annually until May 1st, 1925, at 5 per cent, simple interest.

The purpose of the scheme is to speed up reconstruction of the devastated areas.

EARLIER CABLES.

Paris, August 26th (delayed).
M. Loucheur, Minister for the Devastated Regions, has arrived at Wiesbaden, Rhineland, where he will have an opportunity of discussing with the German Cabinet Minister Herr Rathenau the question of German reparations in kind—Havas.

Paris, August 27th (delayed).
M. Loucheur and Herr Rathenau have resumed at Wiesbaden their conferences on a possible Franco-German economic understanding with a view to hastening the reconstruction of the war-stricken regions.

On hearing of Herr Erzberger's assassination, Herr Rathenau exclaimed, "A great misfortune for Germany!"—Havas.

LATEST CABLES.

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

QUESTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Geneva, August 29th.
Inasmuch as the meeting of the Council of the League is a special one, called to discuss the Silesian question, Viscount Lohi will retain the chairmanship, until the matter is disposed of, after which Mr. Koo will preside. The reason is stated to be to avoid having two Oriental statesmen as chairmen—rapporteurs upon a purely European matter.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

The Council of the League of Nations is meeting to-morrow to consider the Upper Silesian situation. A favourable fact is that the members are all new men, who have hitherto not been involved in this subject and are meeting with a sincere desire to reach an understanding in a spirit of conciliation. At first Viscount Lohi, the acting President, is to report upon the situation, and it is expected that the Germans and Poles will be asked to submit their own cases.

WIRELESS READY.

Berlin, August 28th.
The new Swiss wireless station at Muenchenbuchsee, which will be used for the League of Nations meeting, has been opened. The first messages were transmitted to Chelmsford (England), with complete success.

LITHUANIA'S PERSEVERANCE.

Geneva, August 28th.
Lithuania has renewed her request for admission to the League of Nations.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

London, August 29th.
The death has taken place of M. H. G. Castenskiold (Danish Envoy) due to a wasp-sting, while golfing at Ranelagh.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

YAP DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, August 29th.
The protracted dispute between the United States and Japan, as regards the mandate given to the latter by the League over the Island of Yap, to which the United States objected, is now settled.

According to the *Morning Post's* Washington correspondent, the United States has accepted the Japanese offer to concede cable facilities and control, instead of agreeing to the proposed internationalisation of the island.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO
JAPAN.

Paris, August 27th (delayed).
M. Paul Claudel, the new Ambassador to Japan, will sail on September 2nd. In an interview with the *Excelsior*, M. Claudel expressed himself as proud and sincerely pleased to represent France in the country of an allied nation, whose civilisation he greatly admires and in whose destiny he firmly believes. The new Ambassador states that all his efforts are to be devoted to rendering still more intimate the intellectual bonds between France and Japan—Havas.

MYSTERIOUS CHINESE AFFRAY AT
QUEBEC.

Toronto, August 29th.
Four Chinese crew of the Dominion Coal Company's steamer *Marionette* were killed, and a wounded, by revolver shots in the fore-castle of the steamer, which had anchored near Quebec. No weapon was discovered. The surviving Chinese refuse to throw light on the affray.

ORIENTAL LABOUR IN CANADA.

Toronto, August 29th.
The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress has passed a resolution in favour of the exclusion of all Oriental immigrants permanently.

WATTLE DAY IN AUSTRALIA.
PICTURESQUE CUSTOMS.

One day in the year Australia spurns all the fragrant blooms in its fenced-in flower plots to acknowledge the sovereignty, as a national emblem, of the simple, beautiful thing that sheds its golden lustre in the bush.

Wattle Day, which aims at fostering national sentiment by encouraging the wearing on that occasion of a spray of the golden bloom, and the picturesque customs associated with it, impressive in their simple beauty, were observed again, on August 1st, in the State of New South Wales. The league, one of similar organisations in all the States, has been in existence since 1906, and it has been responsible for much good work in a quiet, unobtrusive way.

The golden bloom, in sprays for the coat and the dress, was distributed in Sydney free to passers-by from the Central Railway Station. The Soldiers' Club, the front of the Customs-house, and from other vantage points, until it made its bright, sentimental appeal in all directions. On countless honour-bearers there was a golden aureole of wattle bespeaking, in touching form our pride and love of our country. Wherever Australian soldiers were in hospitals and in convalescent homes, and in other hospitals and kindred institutions, luxuriant clusters of it shed their fragrance, clothing those establishments with a typically Australian dressing. Some of these institutions representatives of the Wattle Day League specially visited for the purpose of distributing the wattle. Their visits, in keeping with the simple splendour of the occasion, were shorn of all ceremony. Other parties, laden with baskets of wattle, proceeded into poorer city quarters, and there brought a transient touch of beauty into colourless homes. One saw it also gracing motor cars and the motor "heavies," and even humble drays and carts. The wattle had wooed and won its place everywhere. Many of the big emporiums, in recognition of the occasion, transformed bins and valuable windows into veritable bowers of golden wattle, and their employees, without exception, wore sprays of the bloom as a simple reminder of the day.

The Central Railway Station was especially bright, during the early hours when great crowds came into the city. A little army of enthusiastic women were there ready to distribute the wattle, and the thousands of people from the trains were quickly around them, each gladly snatching a spray and as quickly bolting off for the tram. Bees struggling for the nectar of some sweet flower and then flying off—such was the scene that suggested itself at the railway station. The engines of suburban and country trains also came in lavishly robed with wattle. Not a few people, unused to getting something for nothing, were a little diffident about taking the proffered spray until they were informed that the Wattle Day League exists purely for good Australian sentiment, and makes its distributions free. Others, again, according to the hon. secretary—although they were probably only a few in number—strongly wanted to pay for their sprays. The league, to encourage the planting of the wattle, also distributed free many packages of seed, supplied by Mr. Maiden, of the Botanic Gardens, each package containing five varieties of seeds. The league, it may be added, had sent over a big quantity of wattle seeds for the planting of the trees over and about the last resting places of our soldiers.

The principal ceremony took the form of an extensive planting of strong young trees in Hyde Park. Sydney, opposite to the Synagogue, and in the garden plot facing the T. and G. Buildings.

THE STRANDED SHIPS IN THE NORTH.

THE GROUNDING OF THE CORDILLERE.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 24th inst. says:—
Although the M.M.S. *Cordillere*, which grounded on the Tungsha Spit in the early hours on Monday, would be exposed to considerable danger in the event of a strong S.E. gale or typhoon weather, her condition up to a late hour yesterday gave no cause for alarm. In the afternoon it was announced by the agents that the ship could not be refloated for a week, or even ten days, until the advent of the next high tides.

The *Cordillere* is ashore within half a mile of the Blue Funnel str. *Glaucus*, which is not thought to be in such an awkward position. Both ships are listing 30 degrees, the latter vessel to port and the *Cordillere* to starboard.

Owing to the prevalence of extremely low tides at high water it is at present impossible to tranship the *Cordillere's* cargo or save the ship, the *North-China Daily News* was informed yesterday afternoon, without the assistance of a larger tugboat from some other port.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the French cruiser *Edouard Belin* stood by to render any assistance if required, and afterwards took aboard those members of the crew such as the steward, the purser, the saloon waiters and others who will not be of assistance in getting their ship off the mud. The tug *St. Dominic* is anchored within half of the stranded ship, but has been unable to do much in the way of salvage.

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCES.

At one o'clock yesterday the tender *Alexandra* conveyed the 34 stranded passengers from the *Cordillere* to Shanghai, under ideal weather conditions. The boat which came in at 5 p.m. was not expected to reach the Customs Jetty until several hours later.

One of the French passengers in an interview with a press representative gave a graphic account of the occurrence. "I was on deck just before midnight," he said, "when we started to beach the ship. Just after the switching hour the ship appeared to have heave to. There was a hardly perceptible movement to starboard, and five minutes later we began to heave over. The angle of the decks was about 20 degrees."

Asked whether the passengers were alarmed this gentleman declared most of them were asleep in their bunks. The speed of the ship was 14 knots immediately before she went aground. Only for a very short space of time at high water were any moderately sized craft able to come alongside. To make matters worse there are a number of strong cross currents in the vicinity of the stranded ship.

"At high tide yesterday (3 p.m.) an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring off the *Glaucus* by two tugs. The cargo will be lightened this morning."

ANOTHER VESSEL AGROUND.

The boisterous weather following in the wake of recent cyclonic disturbances in the China seas has been the cause of yet another ship going aground. When the str. *Fengtien* reached Shanghai yesterday the master reported that a coasting vessel, the *Henrik*, a Norwegian steamer, chartered by the Kaikan Mining Co., had run aground on Monday in the vicinity of the Luchiao Bank. The *Henrik* signalled a request to the Navigation Co.'s steamer to report to her agents, the K.M.A. and Mr. O. Thorsen, that she had grounded during an exceptionally high tide and required assistance, but was in no danger.

The *Henrik* belonged to the *Hjalmar* and *Hera* class of ships that were built some years ago in Yangkeppoo. She was carrying 2,000 tons of cargo, but no passengers.

The Luchiao Bank is in the North Channel, about five miles above the Drinkwater Point light in the Eastern Entrance. The position is described as a bad one, and owing to the fact that the *Henrik* strayed on to the bank during a very high tide, it may be some time before she can be saved.

As two of the largest salvage tugs in the port, the *St. Dominic* and the *Victorie* must remain close by the str. *Cordillere* and *Glaucus*, on Tungsha Spit, it was found impossible to despatch a big tug yesterday with lighters to the *Henrik*. This morning, it is expected, two lighters will receive the ship's cargo, which consists of coal from Chinwangtao.

LATEST NEWS.

A special telegram from Shanghai yesterday to the *China Mail* stated:—
The stranded liners are still aground. The *Glaucus* on Saturday was dragged off the mud bank by four tugs nearer deep water and is now believed to be safe. The *Cordillere* is still fast and anxiety prevails as to pulling her off in high water due in four days. Special cables have been obtained from Hongkong for a big pull.

The *Glaucus* and the *Henrik* are being lightened and both are expected to be safe in a few days.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEMPSEY.

In court proceedings for the attachment of a limousine valued at 5,000 guineas belonging to Dempsey for alleged breach of contract over a moving picture drama counsel for applicant said neither Dempsey nor Kearns, his manager, had ever taken enough interest in the affairs of the country to record a vote at the general election. He referred to Dempsey as a man who expects to remain the world's champion fighter until the next war drives him into peaceful occupation in some shipyard. This was an allusion to Dempsey's record during the war when he claimed exemption from military service on the ground that he had a wife for support, although his wife sued him for non-support. He was subsequently engaged as a ship's rivetter.

BOREDOM OF THE MASSES.

LITERATURE THE ANTIDOTE.

COLLIERS AND THE ANCIENT CLASSICS.

At the annual dinner of the English Association, held on May 27th at the Café Monico, the Bishop of Durham, referring to the civic danger involved in what he regarded as the failure of our educational machinery, urged the necessity of bringing to the citizens a more adequate sense of what they possess in English literature. Sir Henry Newbolt, who presided at the Bishop's convocations as to the results of our educational system, mentioned that among the miners of Wales and Lancashire there was an increasing demand for instruction in Greek literature. Lord Ernle presided.

The Bishop of Durham, proposing "The English Association," said the association was engaged upon a double effort—it aspired to create a taste for English literature and to provide satisfaction for the taste it created. How magnificent was the heritage of English literature, and yet how inadequately it was valued and appreciated! It had been said that the only modern literature comparable with that of Ancient Greece was that of our own country. That was a great thought—it was a strange fact, which became none the less strange when one reflected on it, that the most practical of peoples should hold the primacy in the imaginative literature of the modern world, in poetry and in drama. The guardianship of English speech was especially needed at the present time, said his lordship, for he supposed that the agencies of linguistic corruption were never so many and so energetic. Every educational authority was urging us to note the disappointing results of the vast and exceedingly costly machinery of popular education which had been brought into existence during the last half-century. That machinery of education created discontent, but it did not create aptitude for literary taste, and the void of the public mind which followed was a great and growing danger. He asked the association to consider the civic risk involved in the acute boredom of a great population of which the leisure was always increasing, and whose mind was empty of intelligent interests. It was in some degree to remove that great civic danger that the English Association addressed its labours. Alluding to the influences of popular journalism, of the cinematograph, and of the new mobility of our population, the Bishop submitted that the forming of habits did demand a certain amount of stability. A literary habit, the forming of a library, demanded something of the sacredness and places and rituals in the life of the mind, but all these were hard to secure in a population which was continually shifting, as was the case with the modern world. The work of the English Association was of great social value in counteracting many of the malefic tendencies of the times, by making the classes mutually intelligent, by throwing across the chasm which parted them the viewless bridges of a modern culture.

Sir Henry Newbolt, joining the toast of "The Classics" with the names of Miss Elizabeth Robins and Earl Buxton, observed that the Bishop of Durham had gone a little too far for him. He did not despair of the present mental condition of the English people. So far from the working classes having made up their minds to spend their time in idleness, striking, wastefulness, and revolutionary ideas, there was growing up amongst them a singular liveliness to the advantages they had hitherto not enjoyed. First among these advantages was a knowledge of literature. There was definite evidence of cases among the miners where the ambition of the man was not to raise himself in the social scale or to obtain more luxuries; his ambition had been to stay at his work, but to obtain a little more leisure that he might cultivate the study of literature. Both in Wales and Lancashire, among these men there were those who had decided that the classics were not a barrier which divided class from class, but were a privilege hitherto shared by one class and not by others, which they themselves had at last come to covet. They had demanded to be taught not only English literature, but Greek. The people of England were no longer growing up as an uneducated, unrefined, illiterate population.

"These atmospheric disturbances," Mr. Isaacs added, "sometimes prevent the reception of messages altogether, but the greatest evil is caused through the automatic record of a message upon reception being blurred by the electrical effect, rendering the signals unreadable. This has hitherto prevented the service being conducted with any continuity at high speed during certain seasons and at certain periods of the day. Consequently, this has limited the amount of traffic it was practicable to transmit or receive, for at such moments of electrical disturbance automatic, which means high speed transmission and reception have to cease, and one has to have recourse again to the slower method of oral reception. Were one able to transmit and receive automatically at high speed continuously, the capacity of wireless stations might be said to increase tenfold or more. The cost of transmission and reception at such high speed is increased only in a small ratio with the greater traffic exchanged."

"If, therefore, this new method of reception is mastered and the one remaining impediment to a continuous high-speed service removed, one may soon see a very substantial reduction in the cost of communications to all parts of the world. Mr. Marconi has been devoting some weeks to testing thoroughly this new method, and although we have been experiencing tropical weather a really exceptional summer and a prolonged drought—he has never once failed to receive accurately. We shall without loss of time install this new apparatus at our Town station, and are very confident that we shall thereby immensely increase the capacity of our American service. In the near future the whole of our stations both at home and abroad will be fitted out so as to enable messages to be received by the new method."

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Mr. Marconi, who has recently returned to London, announces that he has been for the past few weeks testing a new method of wireless reception developed by one of the company's engineers, which has enabled him to receive continuously from the United States, without being in any way interfered with by atmospheric disturbances, which are particularly prevalent at this time of the year, and were more severe than usual in recent weeks, in consequence of the abnormal spell of hot weather. Mr. Marconi regards this advance as one of the greatest importance, for it enables a wireless telegraph service to be conducted, notwithstanding atmospheric disturbances, during the whole twenty-four hours, and at a high speed during the greater part of the time. It would be difficult to exaggerate the practical value in commercial long-distance wireless telegraphy of this latest achievement. "Our greatest trouble hitherto," said Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, "has been that, although there have been many valuable inventions in recent years in wireless telegraphy, which have assisted us materially in eradicating interference from other stations, and in part from eliminating troubles caused by atmospheric disturbances, these have, nevertheless, continued to a considerable degree in the summer season and when there are electrical storms."

(Continued of Foot of next column.)

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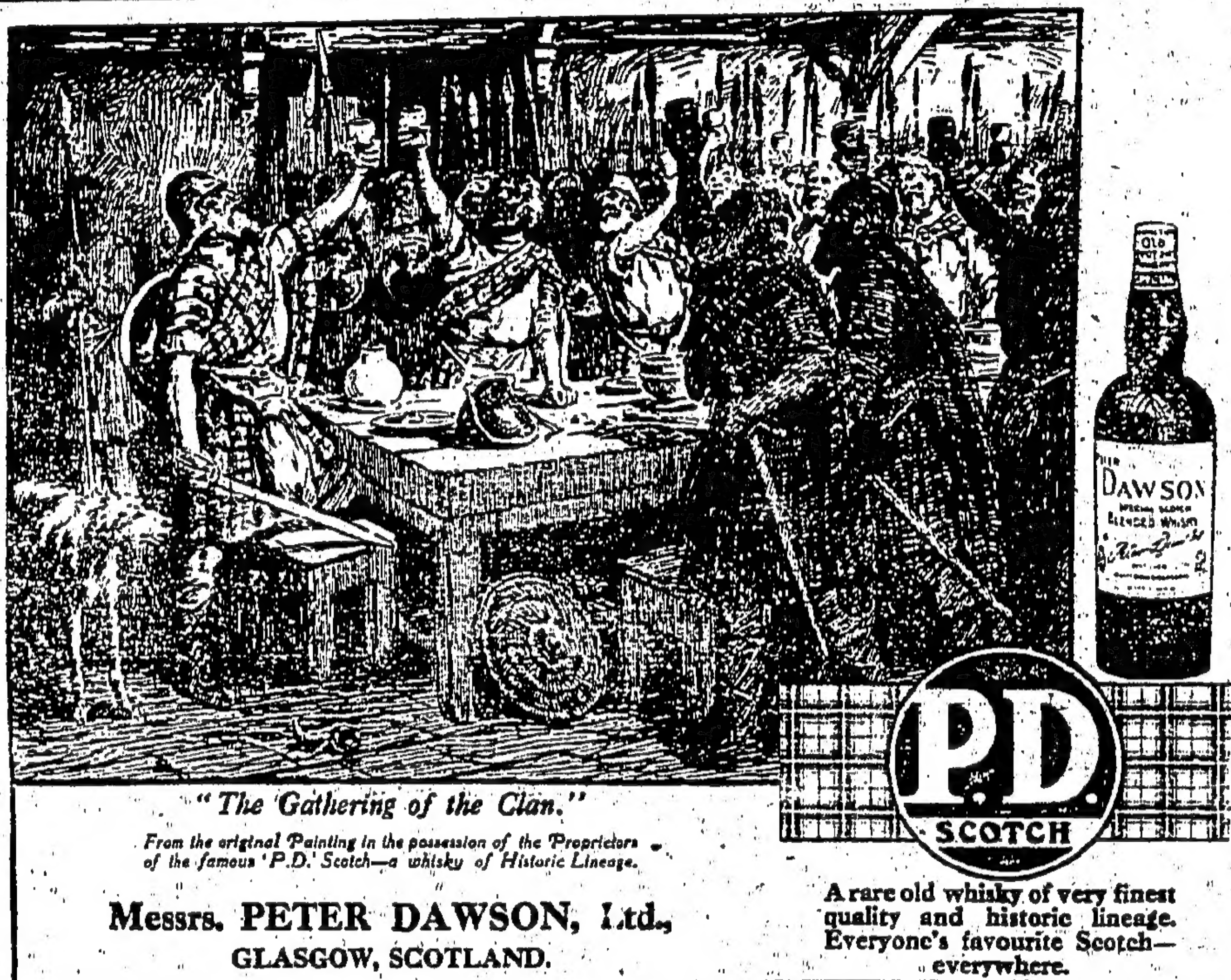
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NOTABLE CHINESE WEDDING.

EX-PRESIDENT'S SON MARRIED IN TIENTSIN.

The marriage took place on August 13th, of Mr. Edward Sao-Gee Li, eldest son of ex-President and Madame Li Yuan-hung, and Miss Lucy Hoong-ne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tong Hou-tsen. The ceremony, which was attended by upwards of five hundred guests, took place in the magnificent reception and dancing hall recently erected by ex-President Li in his grounds in Park Road, British Concession. General Li Yuan-hung, as is generally known, was elected leader of the Republicans during the Wuchang or First Revolution in 1911. He was elected Vice-President of the Republic both by the National Council and by the National Assembly, and automatically succeeded President Yuan Shih-kai when the latter died. He resigned from the Presidency after Chang Hsun's coup, and has lived in retirement in Tientsin ever since. His eldest son, "Edward," has received an English and a Japanese as well as a Chinese education, and is nineteen years of age.

The bride, who is eighteen years of age, is a daughter of Mr. Tong Hoong-ne, who was Vice-Minister of Communications under the Manchu regime, and became Chinese Secretary and Keeper of the Seal to President Li, after the revolution. The young couple were betrothed in their childhood, during the second year of the Republic, when General Li was Vice-President, and Tufuh of Hupeh.

Two o'clock was the hour for which invitations were issued, and it is greatly to be regretted that a heavy downpour of rain interfered to some extent with the programme arranged for the occasion. There was a representative gathering of Chinese and foreigners to witness the nuptials. Those present included special representatives of the President, the Premier, and all the Cabinet Ministers, numerous ex-Ministers and high civil and military officials, the Civil Governor of Chihli, members of the Consular Body and officers of the Foreign Garrisons, and numerous civilian friends, foreign and Chinese, of the ex-President's family.

A jazz orchestra and a military band were in attendance, to enliven the proceedings. The guests were received by the ex-President. Male guests were accommodated in the body of the reception hall; ladies were seated in the spacious balcony. Numerous electric fans had been installed, and the stage, on which the ceremony took place, was brilliantly illuminated. It is noteworthy that ex-President Li absolutely declined to permit any gift to the young couple, enforcing this prohibition impartially from the scrolls which President Hsu intended to present, to the gifts offered by the household servants. It is probably the first time that such a rule has been rigorously enforced in connection with a Chinese wedding.

After the guests had taken their seats, the witnesses, middlemen, and others who were to take part in the actual ceremony assembled on the stage. Two candles were lighted and placed on a table in the middle of the stage, behind which the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Chou Shu-mu, ex-President of the Administrative Court, awaited the arrival of the principals. The relatives of the bride and bridegroom, including the latter's accomplished sisters, then came up on the stage. The bridegroom, escorted by two "best men," one of whom was the eighth son of the late Yuan Shih-kai, and the other a son of Mr. Liu, Civil Governor of Hupeh, arrived sometime in advance of the bride. Miss Tong, who was brought to her new home in a gaily decorated motor car, preceded by a band, was attended by the two daughters of Mr. Yang (Vice-Minister of Finance) and two little flower-girls (daughters of Mr. Henry Chang). Miss Tong wore a pink dress and veil, and carried a large bouquet. On her arrival on the stage she and the bridegroom exchanged bows. The ceremony then proceeded, Mr. Chou Shu-mu as Master of Ceremonies being assisted in his duties by Mr. Li Kai-ju of the Ministry of Finance, and Sun, Tze-wen, Local Commissioner of Education. The marriage contract was read. Then the principals and witnesses affixed their seals, and the bride and bridegroom exchanged rings. Salutations by the newly married couple to their parents, relations, the go-betweens, witnesses, and guests, followed. After which there were a few brief congratulatory addresses, one of which was read by the Civil Governor. Ex-President Li then made a brief speech. He said that since his retirement he had devoted himself entirely to family affairs. He feared that this was not an occasion for great rejoicing, for they were hearing daily of calamities all over the country, and he himself felt that he had much to repent. But he was greatly honoured by the presence of so many friends, and regretted that he had not been able to do more to provide them with suitable entertainment. He felt deeply touched by all the kindness he had received.

The band then struck up the wedding march, and the newly married pair descended from the stage, and passed out of the hall, the guests rising and loudly applauding their progress. Subsequently refreshments were served in the balcony, and the guests had an opportunity of extending their personal congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Li. At eight o'clock there were theatricals in the Reception Hall, which lasted until midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Li will reside in a house specially built for them on the ex-President's property. The Bride's father was unable to attend the ceremony owing to illness. Mr. Hwang Kai-wen, Master of Ceremonies, represented the President at the wedding, and the witnesses were Messrs. Lou Yao Wan and Vice-Minister Yang Peking and Tientsin Times.

If there is one thing wanted in this country it is good will, and you can never get good will so long as you rely on coercion.—Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen.

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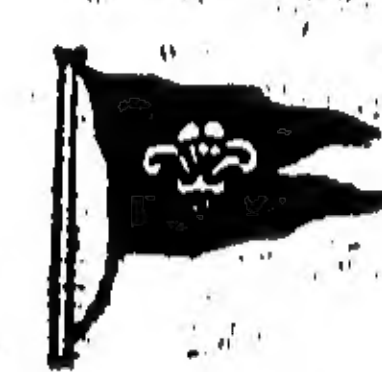
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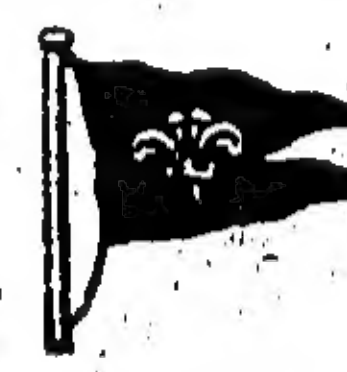
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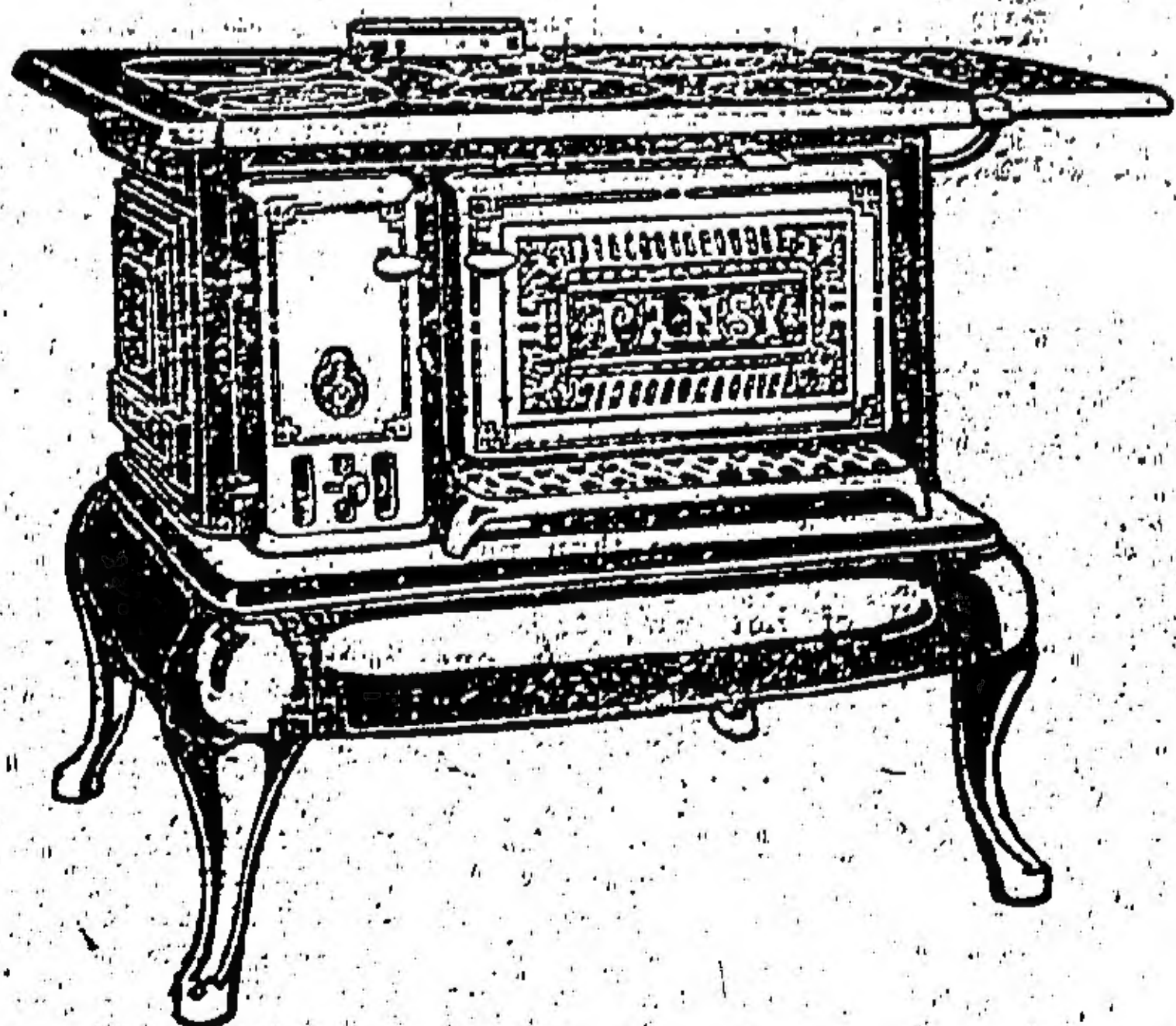
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THE CLASSICS.
PLACE IN EDUCATION.

The report has been issued of the committee appointed by the Prime Minister to inquire into the position of the classics in the educational system of the country. It falls into place with reports of other committees which already have been published, or are about to be, on the position to be assigned to English, to Modern Languages, and to Natural Science. These together will form a comprehensive review of the entire field, with recommendations as to the manner by which the proper study of the different subjects may be maintained and improved. The classical committee numbers twenty men and women, heads of colleges and public schools, scholars of acknowledged repute, and the like, with the Marquis of Crewe as chairman. All lay claim to the inestimable advantage of an education in which classics played a conspicuous part.

Their report is in the main a vindication of classics, not only as a study in themselves, but as a ground work for other studies, and an almost passionate plea for their preservation in our educational life. Greek, they admit regretfully, is in a bad way; Latin holds its own, and is in some ways in increasing favour; and the need for both is as great as ever. But we live in changed conditions, when time must be given for other studies. "Greek, sir," said Dr. Johnson on one occasion, "is like lace: a man gets as much of it as he can." To-day scholars in bulk receive it in diminishing quantities, since it no longer holds its mastery in the universities and grammar schools. But the committee plead that at least in the secondary schools, and for selected students, it should keep its place. They say:

"It is hardly a matter of surprise that the position which we claim for classics among the humane studies should be freely recognised by representatives of other branches of the humanities. But experts in science and mathematics have combined with experts in modern history, geography, English, and modern languages to assure us of the value that, in different degrees, they all attach to the interest of their own subjects to a classical element in education. They all recognise that Latin at least provides an incomparable discipline for modern linguistic studies; that historical problems, including those arising out of physical environment, can only be studied properly in relation to their origins which lie in a remote past—a conception which history owes largely to biological science; and that premature and narrow specialisation in science and mathematics defects its own object. Many of them we believe, would go further and agree that no educated citizen of the British Empire can afford to ignore the example of the Romans in uniting in a contented and prosperous commonwealth nations differing widely in race, language, and culture; or that of the Greeks, with whom originated all our modern forms of poetry, and philosophy, the conception of political freedom and of a self-governing democracy, and even the beginnings of physical science."

LABOUR'S CALL FOR CLASSICS.

The champions of classics find supporters in a quarter perhaps unexpected, namely Labour.

Their witnesses told us that the Labour was seriously concerned with the fact that in industrial districts education is too much limited to utilitarian subjects; that there is lack of opportunity for children of the working classes to get a classical education, by which many of them are well suited to benefit. They look forward to the provision of schools which would do for the workers what Eton, Harrow, and Winchester have done for other classes in the past. In particular they realise that, if Labour is to become a governing power in the country, the average worker must attain a wider outlook on the problems with which the best will be faced, and that this will best be given by the study of the classics in the continuation schools.

Science, the learned professions, the higher branches of business and commerce, have all through their witnesses laid before the committee views not less strong on the worth of classical training. "In business our witnesses testified to the value of the classical element in education in developing within the limits of a single branch of study the habit of clear thinking and lucid statement, the sense of perspective and discrimination, the faculty of sustained concentration, the combination of observation and judgment, and the power of initiative which are invaluable. . . . Those parents are making a great mistake who refuse to allow their children to learn Latin and Greek simply only on the ground that other subjects will be more 'useful' to them in business. Such parents, if their children show linguistic capacity, are really depriving them of one of their best chances of success. If they are ambitious that they should rise to the higher administrative and directive posts, our evidence shows that a strong classical element in their education will foster in a high degree the qualities which such positions demand."

The danger with which we are faced, so the committee feel, is not that too many pupils will learn Latin and Greek, but that the greater part of the educated men and women of the nation will necessarily grow up in ignorance of the foundations on which European society is built. Greek is now optional for matriculation at all universities. In public schools comparatively few boys are learning Greek, and even Latin, though still generally taught in middle and lower forms, tends more and more to be dropped higher up. None of the new provided schools has yet been able to develop a classical tradition, and few of them teach Greek. The committee repudiate all desire to restore classics to their ancient predominance, to the neglect or exclusion of other subjects. The problem now is to reconcile divergent ideals. They offer suggestions which, if carried out, should secure, on the one hand, that Greek or Latin, or both, are assigned a substantial position in the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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general education of pupils in secondary schools, and, on the other hand, that full opportunity is given to selected pupils everywhere to carry their study of them to the highest point of which their capacity will admit. The position of Greek is admitted to be critical. Yet limitation of a knowledge of Greek to a few specialists would be an incalculable loss to the political, social, and spiritual life of the nation.

The committee "cannot profess to feel satisfied with the prospect that the classics may increasingly come to be associated in the public mind with Latin alone"; but they consider that, in present conditions, the wisest course in the interest of classical studies as a whole is, wherever Greek cannot be introduced, to strengthen in every possible way the position of Latin in the great-earning schools.

NEED FOR A NEW OUTLOOK.
It is often objected that while methods of instruction in nearly all other subjects have been fundamentally reformed, boys still learn classics in the same way as their grandfathers did. Literature remains more important than archaeology, but the committee feel that a complete system of classical education, even during school years, should take some account of the newer knowledge enriching the historical background. The main motive for studying Greek and Roman civilisations is no longer quite what it was. Years ago they were studied as a thing apart, with minute attention to the forms of their languages. One of the things that will save the study of them now is the realisation that they have something to contribute to the problems of the present day and the permanent life of man.

Many of the problems of democracy, of internationalism, of industrialism, to name no others, were known to the ancient world. Because the forms in which they then emerged were much less complex, because they can now be studied without reference to the passions excited at the time, and because Greece and Rome offer the spectacle of civilisations running their course from start to finish, the study of their history may form the best preparation for that of our own difficulties. For the children of the present day, who are to be the voters of the next generation, we cannot afford to ignore the experience of Greek political thinkers and Roman administrators in any form in which it can be made intelligible to them.

A good nursery is found in the interest shown by the new universities in the spread of classical study. It is an encouraging fact that the classics have been called and welcomed into many strongholds of pure and applied science, and that once there they have proved themselves to be no mere survivals of an outworn tradition.

The recommendations occupy several pages of the report, wherein they are best read, as they are detailed and technical in character. In brief, the measures to be taken should, in the committee's opinion, be directed towards the attainment of three ends:-

(1.)—To secure for the Classics (Greek or Latin or both) a sufficiently early stage a substantial position in the general education of pupils in public and secondary schools.

(2.)—To provide full opportunity for all pupils with the requisite tastes and aptitudes to carry the study of both languages to the highest point which they are qualified to attain.

(3.)—To bring those (including adults) who are and must, for good reason, or of necessity remain ignorant of the classical languages into some contact with the classical spirit.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW — "HANGSANG" ... Wed., 31st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI — "WINGSANG" ... Fri., 2nd Sept., 3 p.m.
MANILA — "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 2nd Sept., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA — "RAMSANG" ... Sat., 3rd Sept., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WAIHAIWAI & CROO — "CHEONGSHING" ... Sun., 4th Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW — "HOPSANG" ... Mon., 5th Sept., Noon.
HAIPHONG via HUIHUIW — "LOKSANG" ... Tues., 6th Sept., 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW — "KESANG" ... Tues., 6th Sept., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN — "HINSANG" ... Tues., 6th Sept., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when indentment offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel Das Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAPP" ... 15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.
Leaves Hongkong Discharges
2nd Sept. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
12th Sept. GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
25th Sept. GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
26th Sept. GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.
27th Oct. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARYA ARA

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And under the Company's Management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 29th.
Anjo Maru, Japanese str., 1,298 tons, Capt. T. Hori, from Tsingtau, with coal.—Yamashita & Co.
Koifu Maru, Japanese str., 1,909 tons, Capt. K. Watanabe, from Kure, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.
Lara, Dutch str., 389 tons, Capt. J. M. Tan de Hoan, from Canton.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Seizu Maru, Japanese str., 935 tons, Capt. Y. Hori, from Yokoyama, with coal.—M.B.K.
 August 29th.
Empire State, American str., 8,310 tons, Capt. Henry Nelson, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Hosoi Maru, Japanese str., 1,580 tons, Capt. T. Inoue, from Yokohama, with coal.—M.B.K.
Kuchino, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Loongang, British str., 1,093 tons, Capt. H. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Matsura, British str., 3,038 tons, Capt. A. J. Holland, from Hongkong, with coal.—C.P.O.S.
Nanking, American str., 5,000 tons, Capt. T. H. Dolson, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.S. Co.
Nagpure, British str., 3,220 tons, Capt. R. Mallum, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Sonokow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. E. Monkmann, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,219 tons, Capt. J. Halkett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.S. Co.
Togo Maru, Japanese str., 2,172 tons, Capt. K. Takahashi, from Surabaya and Sandakan, with sugar.—O.S.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 29th.
Abasco, for Shanghai.
Chippa, for Swatow.
Chillico, for Saigon.
Chingpo, for Swatow.
Haitan, for Hoihow.
Hongkong, for Canton.
Hong Hwa, for Amoy.
Hydracon, for Swatow.
Kurichon, for Weihaiwei.
Kurichon, for Swatow.
Lake Gilpin, for Singapore.
Lara, for Amoy.
Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Sonokow, for Swatow.
Taiwan, for Amoy.
Taiwan, for Manila.
Taiwan Maru, for Manila.
Takung, for Hoihow.
Togo Maru, for Takao.
Victoria, for Sandakan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Nagpure*, on August 29th.—The Bishop of Victoria.
 Per s.s. *Sonokow*, on August 29th.—Mr. McClaude, Mrs. G. Robinson, Mr. E. Boot, Capt. Lucks.
 Per s.s. *Nanking* on August 29th.—Miss R. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Han, the Misses Han (3), Mr. M. S. Mar, Mr. Harold Mar, Mr. O. W. Luke.
 Per s.s. *Siberia Mar* on August 27th.—Mr. F. W. Clifton, Mr. J. O. Cobb, Lieut. F. P. Chedins, Mr. J. E. Hanique, Mr. H. Hallam, Mrs. S. Hallam, Mrs. A. Logan, Mr. G. A. Leonard, Miss M. D. Leonard, Mr. J. D. F. Mulder, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Magee, Mr. L. D. Martyn, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. A. C. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nielsen, Miss R. Rogalsky, Mr. D. Stewart.
 Per s.s. *Empire State*, on August 29th.—Mr. F. W. Ashurst, Miss C. Bernat, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Berwick, Mrs. M. R. Botelho, Mr. A. Botelho, Miss E. Botelho, Miss E. Botelho, Mrs. V. C. Conde, Mr. S. K. Cohen, Miss A. C. Cutter, Miss R. Dancel, Mr. L. D. Daswani, Mrs. J. D. de Parana, Mr. A. de Rudder, Mrs. G. de Pon, Miss M. de Pon, Miss F. de Pon, Miss F. Dunwoody, Mr. John Dias, Miss F. Dunwoody, Miss R. Espirito, Mr. F. Espirito, Mr. F. L. Fern, Father J. F. Gaudes, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Fulton, Miss Grace Fulton, Mr. F. Gibbons, Mr. E. G. Graham, Mr. H. O. Hereford, Mrs. S. Hipolito, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hofer, Mr. M. Kahn, Father T. Labrador, Mr. G. Litton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Luraschi, Mr. J. F. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. McNeal, Miss H. McNeal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meunier, Mr. C. J. Muller, Miss D. Nicholson, Mr. J. H. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potter, Lieut. B. S. Riley, Mrs. Geo. Russell, Mr. L. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Spiva, Mr. L. Teyssandier, Mr. F. Urreaga, Mr. G. N. Van Deventer, Mr. B. Velasco, Mr. J. Watumull, Mr. J. M. Grief, Miss A. Rosello, and Mrs. Fincete Bower.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Manila*, on August 29th.—Mr. and Mrs. Gorandsky, Mr. D. S. Evans, Mr. L. Peak, Mr. Blamdon, Mr. J. Waldron, Mr. A. W. Gully, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. J. G. Gibbons, Mr. G. E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Maloviger, Mr. and Mrs. Spatiell, Mr. Hoeger, Mr. P. A. Traber, Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Miss Burdett, Mrs. Burdett, Miss A. and Miss Geo. Burdett, Dr. and Mrs. Gilson, Master Burdett, Mr. F. Young, Inspector Jackson, Mr. F. Milne, Mr. W. A. May, Mr. T. Dalgleish, Mr. G. Gant, Mr. Mr. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Waterston, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Langley, Mr. H. Repow and Mr. W. H. Pearce.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on August 28th, left there next morning, and is due at Moji today, at 6 a.m.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama on August 27th, left there next day, and is due at Hongkong on September 1st, at 6 a.m.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on August 26th, left there at noon next day, and is due at Vancouver, B.C., on September 5th.
 The s.s. *Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on August 24th for Hongkong, and is due here on September 1st.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Korea Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 27th inst. and sails on the 30th inst., being due at this port on September 12th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Tengo Maru* sailed from Shanghai on the 29th inst., and will be due at Hongkong on the 31st instant, at daylight.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 28th.
Benten Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 28th.
Daiyuwa (P. & O.), due August 30th about 6 a.m.
Eastern (E. & A.), due September 2nd.
Empress of Asia, due September 8th.
Empress of Japan, due September 1st.
Eurythmus (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 15th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 1st.
Sandwich (American and Manchurian line), due September 1st.
Sardonia (P. & O.), due September 27th.
Tetsuki Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 29th at 11.55.—Pressure is highest over Manchuria. It has decreased slightly over the Brains, and increased considerably over N.E. Japan. It has increased slightly to moderately in other districts.
 The depression to the east of S. Luzon has not developed. The trough of low pressure now covers the N. China Sea.
 Hongkong, rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.33 inches against an average of 65.19 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

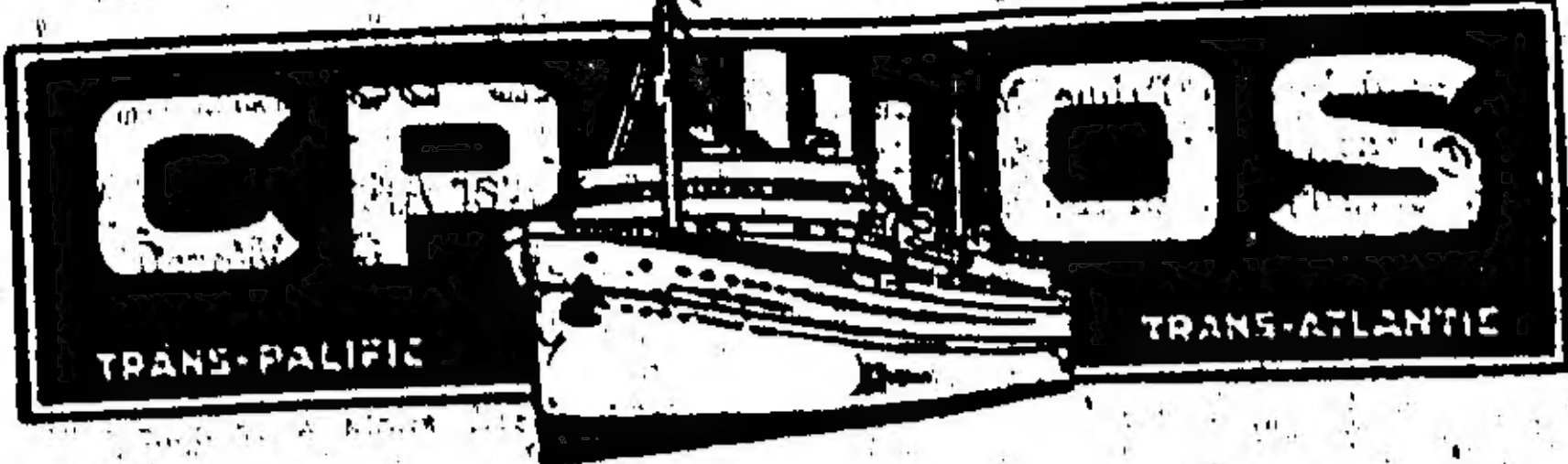
District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (E. or variable winds, light to moderate, fair).
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1).
 South coast of China between (The same as No. 1).
 Honkong and Lamooes (The same as No. 1).
 Southeast of China between (The same as No. 1).
 Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1).

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 29TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.19	64		SW	0	or
Nemuro	5 a.	30.14			SW	1	
Hakodate	"	30.18			SW	1	
Tokio	"	30.18			SW	1	
Koshi	"	30.18			SW	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.18			SW	1	
Kagoshima	"	30.18			SW	1	
Oshima	"	30.00			SE	1	
Naha	"	29.94			SE	1	
Ishigakijima	"	29.90			SE	1	
Bonin Island	"	30.02			SE	1	
Weihaiwei	6 a.				SW	1	
Hankow	"				SW	1	
Ichang	"				SW	1	
Kiukiang	"				SW	1	
Changsha	"	29.92	77	100	SE	1	
Shanghai	"	29.96	76	95	SE	2	
Guzhou	"	29.93	80	95	SE	2	
Shanghai	7 a.	29.93	80	95	SE	2	
Amoy	6 a.	29.74	80	95	SE	2	
Swatow	"	29.61	78	95	SE	2	
Taihou	"	29.79	77	88	SE	1	
Taihou	"	29.78	77	88	SE	1	
Taihou	"	29.77	77	88	SE	1	
Kobun	"	29.72	77	88	SE	1	
Pescadore	"	29.76	77	88	SE	1	
Canton	"	29.73	78	85	SE	1	
Hongkong	"	29.73	78	85	SE	1	
Gap Rock	"	29.71	78	83	SE	1	
Wachow	"	29.69	77	82	SE	1	
Hoioh	"				SE	1	
Pakhoi	"				SE	1	
Phulien	"				SE	1	
Toumang	"				SE	1	
Cape James	"				SE	1	
Aperti	6 a.	29.72	75	92	SE	2	
Dagupan	"	29.74	75	96	SE	2	
Manila	"	29.75	75	96	SE	2	
Legapi	"	29.76	75	96	SE	2	
Tacloban	"	29.76	75	96	SE	2	
Hilo	"	29.76	77	91	SW	2	
Surigao	"	29.76	77	91	SW	2	
Guam	"	29.76	77	91	SW	2	
Yap	"	29.76	77	91	SW	2	
Labuan	"	29.76	80	87	SW	2	

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.
 2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
 5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
 7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Japan	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Asia	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
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Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
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SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
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"GOLDEN STATE"	Oct. 3rd	Oct. 31st
"HOOSIER STATE"	Oct. 31st	Nov. 22nd

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Freight Only

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Oct. 22nd Nov. 3rd Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

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TYNEMORE, PARKMAN DEPT. No. 1934.

No. 1934.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	32,000	Sept. 5th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 19th
PERSTA MARU	9,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

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THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 2nd
ANYO MARU		Sept. 25th

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Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[34]

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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU)

"West Jena" ... 3rd Sept.

"West Calera" ... To SINGAPORE & JAVA 6th Sept.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via SHANGHAI & JAPAN) 23rd Sept.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to

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The M/S. "MALAYA"

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M/S. "Java" ... October/November.

M/S. "Panama" ... December.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1921 [741]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

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"VAN CLOON"

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SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

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s.s. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

s.s. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 13th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager, No. 5, Queen's Road.

Tel. No. 2

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NEW YORK via Suez

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LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURGLONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
S.S. "KENTUCKY" 3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BAIRD & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.
* Calls at Boston(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal & Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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DESTINATION STEAMER & DISBURSEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... On or about 18th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

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Acting Agent,
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FOR

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, Sept. 2nd, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Comper TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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General Managers.P. & O. - British India
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,000	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NAGPORE"	5,200	31st Aug. 10 A.M.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	1st Sept. 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.
"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,000	12th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Hon. of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 31st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"PEKING MARU" ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service connecting at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OYAMOUNT POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

"BERMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.

KELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—Three steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"FAYUAN"	24th Aug.	30th Aug. 4 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	15th Sept.	19th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 30th Aug.	10 A.M.
Wuwei, Cebu, N. Cebu & T. Cebu	"KURICHOW"	On 30th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Aug.	7 P.M.
HOLHOW, FAKHOI & HPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 31st Aug.	9 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 31st Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 8th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUENING"	On 8th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Aug. 30th ... Arrive Seattle Sept. 30th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... From Hongkong ... Sept. 10th.

FOR HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CROOK" ... Sept. 11th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "ABERCOOS" ... Freight only Aug. 29th

Through bills of lading issued to various Ocean points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

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TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 8th

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

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5th Floor, Hotel Mandarin, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, 1st House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

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2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANDARIN.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & HAMBURG

"VICTORIA" Aug. 29th

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
112, Cross Street, Central.

